



Mozarkite -- Missouri's Official Rock

Geological Survey and Resource Assessment Division fact sheet number 23

6/2002

A myriad of visions appear to anyone hearing the word "Ozarks" -- mountain folk; rough, hilly country; cool, bubbling springs; clear-flowing streams; float fishing for the wily bass; caves lined with stalactites and stalagmites; and to rock and mineral collectors, hobbyists, and lapidaries a place to hunt for MOZARKITE.

The name MOZARKITE is a contraction of "Mo" -Missouri; "zark" - Ozarks; and "ite" - meaning rock.

Mozarkite is a form of chert (flint) consisting essentially of silica (SiO_2) with varying amounts of chalcedony. Mozarkite has won distinction as a particular form or variety of chert because of its unique variation of colors and its ability to take a high polish. Typically, the colors are different hues of red, pink, and purple with varying tints of green, gray and brown. It is admired by lapidarists throughout the nation.

Interest in collecting mozarkite in Missouri started in the early 1950s, in Benton County. The majority of occurrences are in west-central Missouri, south of the Missouri River, and west of the Lake of the Ozarks. Mozarkite occurs in the Cotter Dolomite of Ordovician age, which means it is some 450 million years old. It is found in residual boulders in the soil on hillslopes, along ditches, and in roadcuts where the boulders are exposed in the soil formed by weathering of the Cotter Dolomite.

In 1967, the 74th Missouri General Assembly designated the colorful mozarkite as the official state rock.



PUB000653

